NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FACT SHEET

(Pursuant to NAC 445A.874)

Permittee Name: Mr. Jack Oman, Atlantic Richfield Type of Project: Remediation

Project Name: Atlantic Richfield Station # 5314 Address: 1615 North Decatur Boulevard

A. Description of Discharge

Location: The six wells used as injection points for the hydrogen peroxide solution are located at Atlantic Richfield Company Station #5314 at 1615 North Decatur, Las Vegas, Nevada in the SW¹/₄ of Section 28, T.20S; R.61E; MDB&M in Clark County.

Characteristics: All injectate is to be three-percent (3%) hydrogen peroxide solution with dechlorinated water. Volume of the 3% solution shall not exceed 4,500 gallons per quarter.

B. Synopsis

Remedial action at the Atlantic Richfield Station #5314 station in Las Vegas is the result of a leaking underground storage tank (UST). Dissolved product was identified at the site in concentrations exceeding drinking water quality standards and State action levels. Depth to ground water is approximately 10 feet and the average local gradient is estimated at 0.031 ft/ft towards the east-southeast.

Monitoring started in late 1994, when a high concentration of BTEX and TPH were detected. In October, 1997, values in the range of 16-310 ug/l of MTBE were detected.

The injection points are wells MW-1, MW-4, MW-5, MW-6. Injection wells MW-7 and MW-8, on the original permit, were destroyed by offsite construction in 2003 and 1999 respectively. They may be replaced by other wells at the request of the permittee and approval of NDEP.

There is a gas station to the east, across Decatur Blvd, which has ground water contamination and plume delineation has not been well defined.

C. Receiving Water Characteristics:

The depth to groundwater is approximately 10 feet bgs. Lithologic unit consist of silty sand f/surface-4', caliche f/4'-7', sand-silt-clay f/7'-14', caliche f/14'-17', silty clay with caliche to 25'. The water quality of the receiving aquifer shows a concentration of TDS - 1700 ppm, calcium - 300 mg/L, chloride - 170 mg/L, arsenic - 0.015 mg/L, iron - 2.4 mg/L, nitrate-nitrite asN - 4.2 mg/L, lead - 0.016 mg/L, boron 0.88 mg/L and fluoride - <0.5 mg/L, which with the exception of TDS are below the drinking water limits.

Groundwater sampling at this site has demonstrated the presence of BTEX and MTBE in

excess of the State and Federal action levels. The aquifer that will be affected by injection at this site is the near surface aquifer.

D. **Procedures for Public Comment**

> The Notice of the Division's intent to issue a permit authorizing the facility to discharge to the ground water of the State of Nevada was sent to the Las Vegas Review Journal for

publication on September 17, 2008.

The notice is being mailed to interested persons on our mailing list. Anyone wishing to comment on the proposed permit can do so in writing for a period of 30 days following the date of the public notice. The comment period can be extended at the discretion of the

Administrator. All written comments received during the comment period will be retained

and considered in the final determination.

A public hearing on the proposed determination can be requested by the applicant, any affected state, any affected interstate agency, the regional administrator of EPA Region IX or

any interested agency, person or group of persons.

Any public hearing determined by the Administrator to be held must be conducted in the geographical area of the proposed discharge or any other area the Administrator determines

to be appropriate. All public hearings will be conducted in accordance with NAC 445A.238.

The final determination of the Administrator may be appealed to the State Environmental

Commission pursuant to NRS 445A.605.

Ε. **Proposed Determination**

The Division has made the tentative determination to issue the proposed permit.

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Special Conditions F.

See Part I.A of the permit.

G. **Rationale for Permit Requirements**

The permit conditions will help to ensure that the injectate does not adversely affect the existing

water quality or hydrologic regime.

Prepared by: Russ Land

Date: September 2008